

SENATE ALSO OVERRIDES WILSON VETO; DRY BILL NO EFFECT; ONLY U. S. IN UNCTION LIKELY TO HALT MINERS' STRIKE NOW; CABINET STILL HOPES TO AVERT OR POSTPONE COAL TIEUP

GERMAN OPERA SEASON ENDED BY PROMOTERS

Plan Abandoned to Sing All Except the Leading Role in English.

ARTISTS NOT TO DISBAND

Failure to Get Permanent Injunction and Opposition of Public the Reasons.

The Star Opera Company, prevented by the city administration from continuing its performances in the German language, reversed yesterday its decision to give them in English. The Lexington Theatre was closed and the whole programme abandoned until a more propitious time.

It developed that the company had hoped no objection would be raised if the leading role was sung in German and all the others in English. The directors were advised yesterday by their attorney, Max D. Steuer, that this would not be possible under the Hyman code and the decision of Justice Gieserich vacating a temporary injunction obtained by the company from Justice Bijur. The directors then made this statement:

"It was decided to stop the proposed performance of German opera at the Lexington Theatre and to abide by the decision of the court. The directors held that even if opera in English were to be produced by the Star Opera Company before the treaty of peace is signed the performances would be open to attack by people who are opposed to opera in German for reasons not to be discussed.

To Keep Forces Together.

"The board of directors further decided to maintain the charter of the Star Opera Company and to try to keep the operative forces together, hoping that if the time arrives it will be prepared to complete the proposed programme. The modus of refunding of money paid for tickets for performances not given will be decided to-morrow.

"As to the production of German opera in the English language, this proved to be impossible according to the contracts made with the proprietors of the Lexington Theatre, which was leased for the production of opera in German only.

"For the benefit of the many artists of the company, who will be in need following the discontinuance of the performances, a benefit concert in English will be arranged by the Star Opera Company as well as of other theatrical and operatic enterprises. The concert will be held next Saturday night at the Lexington Theatre.

"The opera announced for last night was Von Weber's 'The Free Shooter' (Der Freischuetz). Apparently the patrons of the theatre were not so much interested in the performance, but only a few hundred persons appeared to pay tickets.

Hope Feeling Will Subside.

At the theatre a representative of the management said the opera had been cancelled as a matter of policy, as the public had shown its disapproval, and that when the peace treaty was ratified it was hoped that the feeling against the German language would abate.

"The fact is that the general director and star of the company, Otto Goritz, made up his mind on Monday that German opera in English was not feasible at such short notice.

"Exactly where the company stands financially could not be learned last night. The directors will go over the books to-day. In a court hearing last week Mr. Steuer said that the theatre had been leased for eight weeks at \$2,500 a week, that salaries of artists ranged from \$50 to \$250 a performance and \$1,000 a week, and that \$43,000 had been spent up to the night of the opening, October 24.

"Mr. Steuer said that no attempt would be made to appeal from Justice Gieserich's decision.

PRESIDENT ABLE TO SIT RECLINING

Shows No Ill Effects From Recent Activities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Showing no ill effects from his recent activities, President Wilson continued to-day quietly and continued his recent progress toward recovery. No executive business was brought to the President's attention during the day, officials said.

The bulletin issued by his physicians at noon said:

"There is no special change in the President's condition to-day. His progress continues. He takes his luncheon and dinner in a semi-sitting position, which adds greatly to the enjoyment of his food and causes no fatigue.

"The President signed the bill extending the postal franking privilege to Mrs. Roosevelt, widow of the former President, yesterday, the sixty-first anniversary of the birth of her distinguished husband.

"Few wounded soldiers from Walter Reed Hospital called at the White House today to present to the President a large basket of white chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses. They were received by Mrs. Wilson.

FRANCE FEARS EFFECT OF U. S. RESERVATIONS

Press Sees Danger in Senate Preamble—May Nullify Peace Treaty.

SEEK GRIP ON GERMANY

Right of America to Free Self From Obligations It Imposes, Is Criticized.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, Oct. 28.—From the tone of the French press it would appear that the extent and character of the treaty reservations adopted by the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee has provoked great hostility and resentment. The general trend of these comments is that the effect of the reservations, if adopted, would nullify the peace treaty which was virtually dictated to the European Powers by President Wilson.

The newspapers cannot see how the Senate can nullify what the President did at Paris, accepting the idea that what he did here was done in the name of and with some sort of a mandate from the American people, which any one cognizant with the American Constitution knows was not the case.

This idea remains at the base of all editorial opinion; yet in official circles it has long been recognized that the President made a mistake in going ahead without consulting his treaty-making partners, and that French diplomacy should have assured itself during the negotiations that the form of covenant and treaty he was putting through at least was known to and had the approval of the Senate leaders and that adoption by the Senate was reasonably sure.

Fear Losing U. S. Participation.

The fundamental distinction between American policy and institutions and those of European countries cannot be admitted publicly. This at least will be the case until the Senate finally acts. If then the reservations are not too severe it is almost certain, judging from the comment heard in official circles, that the French would rather approve these reservations than have the President take the extreme course of withdrawing the treaty, thus preventing any American participation on the commissions.

Without American participation the French are fearful that the Germans cannot be held to the treaty terms. They probably would rather see any other course adopted than Wilson's, and probably will let him know so later. That has caused the most emotion in diplomatic quarters is the preamble to the obligations which it imposes, while other members would remain tightly bound by the clauses of the covenant. America would be the only judge of its military intervention in case of aggression. It is probable that even the right of declaring war, only if the matter concerned itself. It would, according to reservation No. VII, participate in the commissions only if Congress authorized that course. It seems impossible that a majority will disavow the work of the conference which was above all, let us not forget, the personal work of President Wilson. The political differences which exist in America cannot affect America's international engagements.

Criticizes Reservations.

Le Gaulois bitterly attacks the Republican policy of the League of Nations. It is in such a spirit of hostility to the policy of the Entente, and its belief is that their adoption would be equivalent to rejection of the treaty or a rupture of the allied pact.

"The League of Nations," it says, "would in effect be an association dominated by the United States, which would reserve the right of freeing itself from the obligations which it imposes, while other members would remain tightly bound by the clauses of the covenant. America would be the only judge of its military intervention in case of aggression. It is probable that even the right of declaring war, only if the matter concerned itself. It would, according to reservation No. VII, participate in the commissions only if Congress authorized that course. It seems impossible that a majority will disavow the work of the conference which was above all, let us not forget, the personal work of President Wilson. The political differences which exist in America cannot affect America's international engagements.

LADY ASTOR TO BE NO PUSSYFOOTER

Will Not Stand for Parliament as Dry Candidate.

PLYMOUTH, England, Oct. 28.—Frank Hawker, chairman of the Conservative party, to-day received the following telegram from Lady Astor:

"I have neither been asked to stand as a pussyfoot (Prohibition) candidate (for her husband's seat in Parliament), nor have I the intention of doing so. It seems to me that I detect the claws of some other sort of vicious cat in this misleading suggestion.

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"NANCY ASTOR."

New German Army Is Pygmy Beside Old One

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The German army will in the future consist of sixty-three battalions as against 600 battalions before, seventy-nine cavalry squadrons as against 550, and five pioneer battalions as against forty-four. Foot artillery formations no longer exist.

The forty-five national defence brigades at present in force would have to be reconstructed on the lines of the army with a strength of 100,000 men.

U. S. AGAIN HITS FOCH'S SCHEME

French Renew Plea for Military Organization; Americans Oppose.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, Oct. 28.—The old American opposition to the plans of the French military organization and of Marshal Foch, by which the authority which the latter has exercised would be continued for an indefinite period, has been manifested again here with regard to the plan which the French have just submitted to the Supreme Council of the peace conference for the enforcement of the German peace treaty.

STILL FEAR GERMANY

Problem May Be Left to European Nations to Settle Themselves.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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This plan contemplates an interallied military organization and the virtual continuance of the Allied High Command, which would be prepared to enforce through military measures any part of the peace treaty that Germany has not lived up to. It would be subordinate to the proposed coordination committee which is to take the place of the Supreme Council, but as it would represent the collective military power of five great nations it would mean physical force behind all of the many treaty commissions with plans all made to proceed militarily against Germany at a minute's notice.

While the French have made no mention of Marshal Foch, it is their expectation, if the plan is approved, that Foch will be selected as the allied commander, as he was under the armistice. While this plan has just been submitted and has not yet been discussed, it was made evident that it will meet American opposition and probably never will receive American approval.

The Old Fear of French Military Ambitions

The old fear of French military ambitions which has been shown from the beginning of the peace conference, and distrust of Marshal Foch, emphasized by President Wilson himself in several incidents which occurred here, are behind this American attitude. More than this, however, is the conviction, even of the President's representatives here, that American sentiment already has been shown to be opposed to the participation of the United States in military affairs in Europe.

There is even some suspicion that the French are trying to accomplish indirectly what they failed to accomplish when the committee on the League of Nations rejected the proposal of Leon Bourgeois for a general staff for the league. Were the United States to agree to this French proposal it would give the right to Marshal Foch to call upon American military forces, although it is conceded the Congress would have to approve before American troops could be placed at his disposal.

From the French viewpoint

There is a necessity for an allied military organization with which to threaten Germany should she disobey the orders of any of the commissions. With the expiration of the armistice the present powers of Marshal Foch cease automatically, and fear of the effects of this on Germany haunts the French, who see Germany becoming more and more powerful.

Furthermore, the French show an utter lack of confidence in the ability of the League of Nations to keep the world in order through measures other than of physical force. It is conceivable that the United States would be the only power to which the French proposal made to-day will meet in England.

LUXEMBURG CLERICALS WIN.

Women's Vote Gives Them Majority in New Chamber.

LUXEMBURG, Oct. 28.—Reports from the election of members of the Chamber of Deputies, which will replace the Constituent Assembly, tend to show that the vote of newly enfranchised women will give a majority in the chamber to the Clericals.

Of forty-eight seats, the Socialists held ten, the Radicals seven, the Clericals twenty-four, the Independents two and the pro-Belgian party four. Definite returns are expected later to-day.

MINERS CHARGE OPERATORS ARE IN PROFIT PLOT

Bad Faith Alleged as Diggers Gather for Indianapolis Conference.

LEWIS IS STILL DEFIANT

Says Wilson's Contentment as to War Emergency in Dry Veto Is Same as Unions'.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—Federal injunctions against the individual members of the United Mine Workers of America, 400,000 of them, seems tonight to be the only method of avoiding a general soft coal strike starting Friday at midnight. On the eve of the meeting of the executive committee of the union, the scale committee, which failed in its negotiations with operators in Buffalo, Philadelphia and again in Washington, and of a score of the presidents of the twenty-five mining districts, John L. Lewis, acting president of the best organized and the richest union in the United States, said:

"The strike order is still in effect. There is nothing more to do about it."

Then he added: "If the operators would enter into negotiations in good faith we could settle this in three days."

"If the negotiations were to start, say to-morrow, would that mean that the strike would be called off?" he was asked.

"No," he replied. "What guarantee would we have that the operators would be negotiating in good faith. How would we know that the negotiations would not be prolonged as they were in Buffalo, Philadelphia and Washington and then broken off while our men work on under the present oppressive conditions."

Lewis Would Avoid Strike.

There is, nevertheless, evident about President Lewis an obvious desire to avoid striking, with the stigma of President Wilson's letter marking the soft coal diggers.

The workers say the President was wrong. They make various arguments to show that his accusations are unjustified. They cite in particular what they term his inconsistency in holding that the war emergency is over in vetoing the prohibition enforcement bill and holding that it still exists in keeping in force the war time wage agreement in the soft coal industry.

But the miners squirm under what

the President said of them. Many of the district leaders who are thronging here to-night are telling Mr. Lewis that public sentiment in their own communities is for the first time in the history of a struggle of the United Mine Workers against the union, and most of all against the strike. If there is a way out of it the meeting to-morrow will seek to find it. But in view of President Lewis's statement to-night it seems inevitable that a means of settlement may be found before Friday.

Coal operators here are working under no illusions as to the completeness with which their mines will be tied up by a strike. They admit that the United Mine Workers have thoroughly organized the industry. They point to the huge treasuries of the locals in proof of it. The Illinois division alone has a fund of more than \$2,000,000. Altogether the workers will have not less than \$15,000,000 at their command if they go out.

U. M. W. Rules Like I. W. W.'s.

In one other respect the situation here differs from that of the strike situation in the steel industry. The United Mine Workers are like the I. W. W. in that they take into their unions skilled and unskilled men. All classes of employees are together. There is no distinction between the skilled and the unskilled. At each mine there is a single local of the United Mine Workers and in it is every man, from pit boy to pumping engineer.

Each side, of course, made charges of bad faith against the other to-night. The operators say that the demand for a six hour day and the big advance in wages has been set up merely to further the political end of certain officials of the union. They assert that there is no real demand for such radical changes among the men at the mines.

The union men charge that the strike, or the strike situation, is being forced by the operators in a direct effort to boost the price of coal. They point to increases in prices all the way from 50 cents to \$3 a ton which have been paid by buyers frightened by strike talk. Contracts for delivery have been made in excess of capacity, the union men say, and the "acres" prices will prevail for weeks, possibly months, after the strike has ended. They say the operators are trying to force the issue by making these charges to-night.

"All I can say is that during November there will be mined about 50,000,000 tons of coal if there is no strike. If the operators can average a dollar and a half raise in price on the strike scare you can see what that will mean to them."

"Do you think they forced the strike?" he was asked.

"All I can judge by is their public attitude."

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TROOPS WILL GO TO MINES ONLY AS LAST RESORT

Cabinet Decides Soldiers Would Be Used Just to Protect Workers.

PROMISE OF TRUCE SEEN

Response to Wilson's Call for Reconsideration Viewed as Good Omen.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Members of President Wilson's Cabinet are a unit in the belief that the coal strike situation looks more hopeful than it has for days. They have no information to the effect that the miners will reject or any direct or official reports, but they regard the calling of the full scale committee of mine workers to Indianapolis to confer to-morrow with the executive committee of their organization as a hopeful sign.

The Cabinet discussed the threatened coal strike and the general labor and industrial situation throughout the country at a two hour session late this afternoon. The Government programme for meeting a strike in case it is called was carefully gone over. Much time was given to methods of bringing arbitration or mediation if the miners will accept it from the Government.

The operators, having accepted in full the President's proposal for negotiation, arbitration and the continuance of production, no obstacle is expected from them if the miners will negotiate or arbitrate. It is understood the Cabinet is unanimous in its determination to protect the rights of the public, which would suffer with the closing of the mines.

Secretary Lansing let it be understood that the situation was not hopeless. The cabinet is understood to be determined to see that the situation is not hopeless. The cabinet is understood to be determined to see that the situation is not hopeless.

Silence Is a Good Answer.

Government officials concerned in the strike are taking assurance from what they consider an introspective silence on all sides in regard to the strike. Secretary of Labor Wilson after the Cabinet meeting said there was no means of telling whether a reply would be made by the miners to the President's statement of Saturday in one day or three days.

Sessions of the executive committee,

he said, frequently run for several days and sometimes longer, but he indicated a belief that the representatives of the workers would take up the President's statement as soon as they convene. Mr. Wilson added: "We still have the functions of a mediator to perform."

All the laws bearing on the possible

striking situation were discussed at the Cabinet meeting, and a determination was reached as to how far they could or should be applied to meet the contingencies that are foreseen.

The Government has not confined its efforts in this respect to the mine workers. The Cabinet discussed to-day the applicability of the Fuel Administration act to the operators in case any of them, on the night of the strike, should initiate retaliatory measures against the men, locking out those who might be willing to work. This act provides heavy penalties for the mine operators who conspire to limit production in any way and carries a provision for a fine of a dollar a day for each man who is wilfully kept from work.

After discussion, however, this law

was dropped from consideration. It carries the words "wherever necessary for the prosecution of the war" and it could not be applied in the judgment of Attorney-General Palmer, with the war at an end.

It was made known again to-day that the Government has no desire to take forceful measures and is hopeful that a strike will not eventuate. If it does the mines will be kept open for the men who are willing to work and the Government can reach all those who may interfere or seek to interfere. There has been much said about the use of troops in the mines, but this is not contemplated except in a last resort, though the Government might do what it did in the spruce forests during the war—detail the men who volunteered to work and give them the regular pay for the work they were doing.

Brotherhoods' Help Expected.

It developed here to-day that the coal miners had been promised the full support of the railroad brotherhoods in the event of a coal mine strike. The brotherhoods will stop men under contract from hauling coal from mines where there is a strike. The brotherhoods, it seems, have made an alliance with the miners on a general programme to control industry in the United States, and while no public statements are being made now, behind it is the nationalization scheme of leaders who are in Washington watching events.

President W. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen when asked as to the effect of the President's letter on the strike situation with respect to the railroads said:

"The Railroad Administration is to give its answer to the railway trainmen and I do not wish to discuss its position."

Continued on Fifth Page.

British Government Now Gets Vote of Confidence

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Government to-night received a vote of confidence in the House of Commons.

The bill renewing the powers of the defence of the realm act was under discussion. Sir Frederick Banbury, having obtained the Speaker's endorsement of a technical objection to the bill, moved the adjournment of the debate, to secure withdrawal and the substitution of a new bill.

Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, basing himself on the Speaker's admission that the bill could be remedied in committee, refused to withdraw the bill, and made the question one of confidence.

The Banbury motion was then rejected by a vote of 283 to 77.

LATEST FIUME PLAN REJECTED

Modified Scheme Offered by Tittoni Declined by Wilson.

POLK OPPOSED TO IT

Garibaldi's Grandson Forming All-Italian Legion to Oppose D'Annunzio.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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ROME, Oct. 28.—The Fiume problem is regarded as having arrived at a more complete deadlock than ever.

It is understood that Mr. Wilson refuses to allow the project of Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, to go through. The latter considers he has gone to the utmost limit possible.

The Messenger says: "The Italian

representatives of Paris have risked their popularity and position in going as far as they have done; responsibility is now with Paris, or rather with Mr. Wilson.

Gen. Peppino Garibaldi, grandson of the national hero of Italy and who commanded the Italian legion in France, has entered the lists against D'Annunzio, hero of Fiume.

Garibaldi is forming an all-Italian legion to oppose D'Annunzio. He claims to have 50,000 volunteers ready to follow him into sustaining the position of the Italian Government, which is contrary to that of D'Annunzio.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Efforts of France and

England are again being brought into play to bring about a solution of the Italo-American difficulties over the settlement of the Fiume problem, according to the Liberte.

The paper reports that the American opposition to the modified Italian proposals is unchanged and that the response of Secretary of State Lansing is in the negative.

PROPOSAL REJECTED.

BUENOS AIRES HEARS

Wilson Firm on Four Points He Raised at Paris.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 28.—Correspondents of La Nacion in Paris report that the American Government has rejected the proposals of the Italian Foreign Minister M. Tittoni, for a settlement of the Adriatic question. The Paris correspondent of the paper says that this rejection was discussed in a conference Saturday between Frank L. Polk, head of the American delegation, and M. Tittoni, but that satisfactory results were not attained.

Mr. Polk communicated to Washington,

it is stated, his impressions of the interview, which were that the latest proposals of Italy were excessive.

The Rome correspondent of La Nacion reports that Secretary of State Lansing after a conference with President Wilson sent a communication, stating that the President cannot accept the new Italian proposal and still maintain the four objections lodged against the previous proposal. Those are to the annexation by Italy of the triangle of territory around Volosca (in order to give Fiume a joint frontier with the Italian Kingdom), to the grant of autonomy for Fiume as a buffer State, to the annexation to Italy of the island of Lagosta in the Dalmatian archipelago and to Italian diplomatic representation for the City of Zara, on the Dalmatian coast.

FIUME ELECTS

HER COUNCILLORS

Only D'Annunzio Men in Field—Americans Arrested

FIUME, Oct. 27 (delayed).—Elections to the new Communal Council for Fiume resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Annexationists. The D'Annunzio ticket was the only one in the field and voters who desired to support candidates for the "National Council" who did not favor annexation had to fill in the names by hand.

Under these circumstances 6,699 of the 7,150 registered electors voted the straight Annexationist ticket. The total registration was 14,311.

The polls were guarded by Italian gendarmes and soldiers and there was

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PORTER TO ACT TO CLOSE BARS HERE AT ONCE

Enforcement of Dry Law Waits on Activity of U. S. Agent.

SALOON MEN DEFIANT

"Whiskey" Is Sold Openly in Practically All the Saloons in the City.

Now that the Senate has left no further doubt about it the only thing left for New York to do is to watch what

Lieut.-Col. Daniel L. Porter and his Internal Revenue Agents do to the defiant Ganymedes who continue to dispense alcoholic drinks of more than half of 1 per cent. kick.

The Colonel was sick yesterday; stomach trouble, his secretary said. But he'll be at his office to-day and it will be quite as well for all publicans to stay home, for last night Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, telegraphed Col. Porter to do his duty. Moreover, United States Attorney Caffey let it be known that he needed no word from any one concerning his programme. The law, he declared, made it illegal to sell liquor and those who sold it might expect nothing but unfriendly treatment from his office.

From the looks of things last night the Colonel and Mr. Caffey need not fear that time will weigh heavily upon them. The Internal Revenue Agents probably will be rushed with work to-day. Park Row was no drier than usual last night and one had no need of suffering from thirst in any of the Harlem public houses that long since repudiated Congress. You could purchase all the 275 you wanted at any one of a score of West Side saloons and, if you could stand it, there was an unlimited amount of "whiskey" to be had.

Broadway was trying to look unconcerned as usual, but a lack of enthusiasm featured the nonchalance of the cafe and restaurant proprietors. Capt. Jim Churchill, who used to be a policeman and therefore believes thoroughly in the observance of law and order, said that his place had been getting along without booze and would continue to do so.

Samuel Slavin, proprietor of the Cafe de Paris, said that the absence of liquor had cut down his patronage a trifle, but that he was doing nicely. The Moulin Rouge people contemplate something radical such as the installation of a table d'hote dinner or something.

New Yorkers to Stay Home.

Other places along the famous thoroughfare are keeping up a brave front and their proprietors are trying to be philosophical. But there is a general feeling that it's going to be a tough winter for some of the cafe owners and that a lot of New Yorkers are going to see a lot more of their own friends than they have seen for some time.

On the Bowery and up in the Bronx things seemed to be going along as usual. Beer of the 2.75 per cent. alcohol variety was being quaffed in generous quantities and the proprietors were being handed out to all those citizens who had the necessary money.

There was of course a decrease in the number of places where you could purchase anything you wished, provided you were rich enough. But even some of the Broadway cafes—up-town for the most part—were dispensing beer and stouter stuff as of old.

From Jersey came the same story. Here and there a favorite cafe or barroom yielded up the ghost—Murray's place at Broad and Market streets, Newark, for instance. But the general decision on the part of the innkeepers was to the effect that they'd die game.

Virtually everybody who has had anything to do with booze of any sort—those who made it, those who sold it and those who drank it—had statements to make. William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, not to be outdone, came forward with a statement setting forth his uncompromising opinions of President Wilson and Samuel Gompers.

Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers Association, accused the dries in the House of Representatives of "sharp practice." R. J. Schaefer, president of the New York State Brewers Association, declared that he and his fellow brewers will turn out a cereal beverage that will be well within the alcoholic limits of the Volstead bill until the courts have decided upon the constitutionality of prohibition generally.

Dry Stretch Ahead.

But it was the general impression among those whose interest in booze was merely that of the consumer that prohibition was with us for a long, long while and maybe forever and that the only hope in sight was the possibility of Washington deciding that the war was over and that there could be no wartime prohibition because there wasn't any war.

There is much talk about the losses of those bankers who still held bonded warehouse receipts for whiskey. Time was when such receipts were looked upon with great favor as safe credit instruments. But Percy H. Johnson, vice-president of the Chemical National Bank, declared that he did not believe that bankers had been foolish enough to cling to these receipts.

Mr. Johnson declared that the state-

Continued on Second Page.

War Time Enforcement Act Upheld by Vote of 65 to 20.

WEAK FIGHT BY WETS

President to Declare War at End as Soon as Possible.

DRYS PLAN NO ACTION

Deny They Seek to Delay Treaty Ratification to Head Off Liquor Period.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The hopes of the anti-prohibitionists, raised high yesterday when the President vetoed the Volstead measure to enforce war time as well as constitutional prohibition, fell back to earth with a thud to-day when the Senate, following the lead of the House, passed the enforcement bill over the veto without any trouble.